Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

GARCELON says he is proud of his job. But he will find out that nobody else is.

WE should like to hear Tilden's opinion of the Maine steal. It would be the opinion of an expert, therefore interesting.

THE hope exists with some lovers of law and right that three honest men may be found among the Fusionists of Maine. We shall soon see.

THE cry of reform by the *Watchman* and *Democrat*, and most of the leading Democrats of Centre county, is, "You'r a fraud, and we are a bigger one."

IT is said that Governor Cornell, of New York, had for his New Year's dinner a turkey which when dressed ready for the fire, weighed just forty-one pounds.

SENATOR BAYARD continues to write letters. If he is not careful he will write himself out of the race altogether. Let him learn a lesson from Grant, viz: that silence is golden.

IT behooves the President to fill those vacant foreign missions as soon as possible. Garcelon will be out of a job presently, and if they are "lying around loose" he will steal them.

GARCELON will not take the lecture field as some notorious characters have done, through fear. We suppose that the favor of the people will express itself through the agency of over-ripe eggs.

PILLSBURY, the Mephistopheles of the Maine conspiracy, remarks that the Democrats have possession of the State Government and both branches of the Legislature for the "first time in twenty-four years." He might have added, with entire safety, "and for the last time in twenty-four more."

THE ex-Confederate General, Johnston, is reported to have been asked some time ago why the Southern army did not move upon Washington after the battle of Bull Run. "There are two reasons," he answered, "myself and the Potomac river. I had reached that age that I knew that an American soldier could not ford a river a mile wide and eighteen feet deep."

THE South Carolina Legislature contemplated passing an educational qualification for voters, but adjourned without doing so. The reason is clear enough. While such a law would disfranchise a lot of ignorant negroes, it would also cut off a lot of ignorant whites who always vote the Democratic ticket. Then, again, such a cut down in the number of voters would reduce their representation in Congress. This could not be thought of, so the bill was dropped, and the party will continue the work of redemption on the old plan of tissue ballots and bulldozing.

MRS. HAYES' attire at the New Year reception at the White House is a matter of interest to female readers. Her dress was of white brocaded satin, wrought with gold threads. The V shaped front of the waist was filled in with lace, and her sleeves were of duchess lace with embroidery of seed pearls. The court train of satin was long and square; rose-buds were worked upon it with threads of gold. The plain white satin petticoat was trimmed with bias folds of satin divided by a fringe of gold and pearls. Broad bands of gold embroidery separated the petticoat from the court train. In her dark hair she wore a silver comb, and on her neck a pendant—a cameo head of the President set in diamonds.

Our Opinion.

Some Democratic papers are very much exercised about the exodus of the black people of the South to a land of freedom. We would like to ask, why should not the negro move about as well as other people? We see nothing strange in a lot of persecuted Southerners (if they are black) coming North to live. Indeed, we should think it rather strange if they did not. The *Democrat* of last week attempts to prove that greater inducements are held out to these people than are ordinarily held out to emigrants; that the prospect of comfort and a happy home are held up to these people as sure to follow their settlement in the bounteous West. This may, in a measure, be true. We know that for years such inducements have been held out to the people of the whole country, and hundreds of people from this county have been led to leave their homes and friends to seek a fortune in the new West. Some have succeeded, some have failed; some have remained and some have come back, cured of the Western fever. A disposition to move about by any class of people only shows a restless spirit, and we can see nothing strange in the fact that the blacks of the South have caught the Western fever like their white brother, and more especially as they are not treated as human beings by the barbarous whites of their native States. We are very apt to forget the fact that the negro of the South is a native, and that in many States they are a majority of the people. Why is it, then, that in a republican form of government, these people, having a majority of the voters, having no, or comparatively no, representation in the government of their States in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and some other Southern States? The majority of the people are black. These States are negro States. How is it, then, that they are denied virtually to hold office, are oppressed, persecuted and, if they attempt to assert their rights, shot down like dogs? Can these Democratic sheets, that are so anxious because these people are leaving, give a satisfactory answer to this question?

It is asserted that if it was not for the inducements held out by some wicked Republicans these people would stay at home. Can they not see that persecution might lead these people to emigrate as well as any inducements held out of comfort and peace in a new home? If they are comfortable where they are, why should they go to a new and strange country?

Then, again, the *Democrat* complains that there are 1,200 negroes in St. Louis in a destitute condition, awaiting an opportunity to move on. This of itself is enough to show that they are driven, not enticed, away from their old homes. It is a living death to stay. It cannot be worse to go, and so these poor people flee as far away from their persecutors as they can, and when their money is exhausted they walk until tired nature commands a halt, and then, in sight of the promised land, they wait for a devine providence to interpose and open to them the gates of the golden city. And they wait not without hope, for God will watch over and protect His people.

A FEARFUL railroad accident occurred at the river Tay, near London, on Sunday, the 28th ult. A train containing three hundred passengers went through the bridge over the Frith of Tay, which had been weakened by a heavy gale. Two hundred lives are reported to have been lost.

DIDN'T the Democrats and Greenbackers whack it to them up in Maine, though?—*Watchman*. And didn't the Supreme Court whack it to Alonzo, though?

SENATOR CHANDLER'S will has been found. It leaves his property in equal portions to his wife and daughters.

The Maine Decision.

In another column will be found the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine upon the questions submitted to it by Governor Garcelon. It is right to the point, and knocks the last prop from under the thief who would steal from the people their suffrages. The New York *Tribune*, in speaking upon the subject, says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court of Maine grows in appreciation the more it is examined. Though promptly prepared, as the occasson required, it is a document of remarkable vigor, directness, and force of reasoning. Its influence upon public opinion in Maine and elsewhere cannot be measured. Everybody will read it, and it is fortunately couched in language which "the plain people" can thoroughly understand. Without a single dissenting voice, the seven Justices concur in the decision, so that, if there has been any room for honest doubt as to the law, or any real ambiguity in previous decisions of the Courts, it will be everywhere conceded that neither doubt nor ambiguity remains. What the law requires is now fully settled; the only question that is left is whether the law will be immediately and fully obeyed.

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court condemns the Governor and Council, and sustains the Republicans upon every point. It brushes away every pettifogging trick which had been devised to defeat the will of the people, and, though in every line and word strictly judicial and non-partisan in tone, it breathes throughout a spirit of intense indignation at the attempted perversion of law and prostitution of official power to dishonest ends. It stings like the sentence of a great criminal by a justly indignant Judge. If the Court had caused the word "Thief" to be branded upon the brow of the Governor, and of each member of the Council, and of every member of the Legislature who should take a seat to which he was not elected, it could not have fixed upon those individuals a deeper or more lasting disgrace. In the face of such a decision, it seems hardly possible that enough of the fraudulent pretenders to seats will qualify to give the conspiracy effect.

The spirit of the whole decision is most clearly shown in the few general remarks with which it closed. It says:

This Government rests upon the great constitutional axiom that all power is inherent in the people. "It is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people;" and, if administered in the spirit of its founders, "it shall not perish from the earth." "Its Constitution was formed," to use the apt expression of one whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, "by plain people," and "plain people" must administer it. The ballot is the pride as well as the protection of all; it is the truest indication of the popular will. The official returns required from the municipal officers of several plantations, town and cities are, and will be, made "plain by people," and made, too, in the hurry and bustle and excitement of an election. They are not required to be written with that scrupulous nicety of a writing master, or with the technical accuracy of a plea in abatement. Sentences may have been ungrammatical, the swelling may deviate from the recognized standards, but returns are not to be set to naught because the penmanship may be poor, language ungrammatical, or spelling erroneous. It is enough if the returns can be understood; and if understood, full effect should be given to their natural and obvious meaning. They are not to be strangled by idle technicalities, nor is their meaning to be distorted by carping and captious criticism.

These are golden words, and will live long.

The first answer by the Court declares that it is not only "competent for the House of Representatives," but it is plain duty to admit to seats members who were really elected, though no return was made, and the Court say: "A representative is not to be deprived of his rights because municipal officers have neglected their duty." To the second question, "Is it competent for the Governor and Council to allow substitution of other evidence in place of the returns?" the Court reply: "The Constitution does not aim at depriving the people of their right of representation for formal errors, but aims at avoiding such a result." After explaining the reason of the act of 1877, which the Democrats claim is unconstitutional, and which the Governor and Council refused to obey, the Court say:

If by accident or wilful neglect there is an error or omission in the return, what can be safer than to refer to the duplicate statement by the record to correct it? This is the statute of 1877. Chapter 212 allows to be done; and, while the language is permissive, it falls within the well-known legal rule that, when public rights are concerned, it shall be construed as mandatory. A command clothed in the language of courtesy, is so clothed because it could not be doubted that high and honorable officers would unhesitatingly avail themselves of all legal means to declare the result of an election according to the actual fact, in obedience to the fundamental principles of popular government. The Governor and Council are bound by the statute. It is mandatory upon them; it imposes a duty to the public that must be performed.

It is hardly possible to use language more explicit or more contemptuously cuting. The third answer relates to returns signed by less than a majority of the Aldermen of a city, and is that a majority being a quorum with full power to act, a majority of that majority can make a valid return. Therefore, "a return signed by less than a majority of the whole number may, and, so far as the Governor and Council are concerned, is, conclusively presumed to be valid. They have no right to go behind the return." As to the scattering votes, the fourth answer says:

The Governor and Council cannot officially know, nor have they the right to assume, that the votes returned as scattering were not actual ballots with the word "scattering" written thereon; nor is the election of the candidates to be chosen by a plurality of votes to be defeated because the whole number of votes or ballots may be stated erroneously, or not stated at all.

The fifth answer is that returns signed by a clerk *pro tempore* "have the same force and effect as if signed by the clerk." The sixth is that the Governor and Council have no power to inquire whether returns were signed and sealed in open meeting. The seventh and eighth sweep away pettifogging as to the number or alienage of Selectmen; and the ninth, as to the ballots with a "distinguishing mark," is that "when a ballot has been once received in the ballot-box neither Selectmen nor Governor and Council can refuse to count it." The tenth is that the use of "do," or "ditto" opposite a candidate's name, in place of words or figures showing separately the number of votes cast for him, gives "no ground for rejection. The eleventh maintains, as to alleged forgeries or alterations, that "the Governor and Council have no right to reject the returns for such cause without giving the parties interested therein a fair opportunity to be heard," or without evidence under oath. The truth is that if two returns are received, the first must stand, but, if defective, must be corrected from the record according to the Statuate of 1877.

It will be seen that these answers leave no legal excuse whatever for the exclusion of a single one of the Representatives to whom certificates have been refused. It remains to be seen, first, whether the Governor and Council will have the decency to reverse their unlawful action; or, second, whether high-handed violation of the law can prevail.

A PITIABLE spectacle it is indeed to see the Executive of a great State playing the cowardly sneak, and trying to transfer public property like a thief in the night.—*Philad'a. Inquirer.*

THE Southern fire-eaters and nullifiers are being completely outdone by the Republican incendiaries and insurrectionists in Maine.—*N. Y. Evening Express (Tam. Dem.)*

The Philadelphia Press on the early Convention.

THE extraordinary action of the Republican State Committee in fixing so early a date for the State Convention is provoking discussion, as it deserves to. There was no justifying reason for the haste shown. And it cannot but lead to mischief. The intelligence of the Republican party will not permit such violation of usage and of fair play. If nothing else can be done, it will protest against "snap judgements" and tricks which involve a denial of the right of the voter to be considered and consulted. The exigency of the party is such as to require the best judgment of its coolest and most unselfish men; and the times are not propitious for schemes which preclude debate and shut off consideration.

In the resentment which this act has caused some intemperance of speech has been indulged. Yet the fact remains that the Republicans of the State are amazed and outraged at the manifest effort to hasten the decision of grave questions which ought not to be hastily decided, and which cannot now be as wisely decided as they could be two months hence. The pretexts given to justify this unprecedented haste are pitiful and are unworthy of consideration. In no other State has this precipitancy occurred, and there is no good reason why Pennsylvania Republicans should have been humiliated by action which is disrespectful to them and which instinctively raises suspicion as to its prompting motives. This question is not one of candidates. It is one of good faith and fair dealing among men with a common faith and a common purpose.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Jan. 5, 1880.

Senators Blaine and Hamlin have done noble work in showing up the infamous Maine affair in its true light, and have won the admiration of all true lovers of justice and equal rights. If Governor Garcelon knew himself to be in the right he would not be so afraid of investigations as to the mode of his procedure in throwing out the Republican returns. The burglars show their weakness by arming themselves for the purpose of preventing legally elected Republicans from entering the State House.

The negro exodus is increasing beyond the expectations of those engaged in its management. A large party arrived here this week and continued on to Indiana. The reports that come back from those now settled in the State are so favorable that large numbers are preparing to start in the spring, and the Democrats are afraid that numbers of counties in the South will be depopulated of colored people. In consequence they are offering higher wages to those who will remain, and are in hopes by so doing to stop the movement. They will be dissappointed. Let them give the colored people protection at the polls, the free exercise of their rights as citizens, that they obtain in Indiana, and they will have no difficulty in inducing them to remain at home.

Stories were set afloat recently that large frauds were about to be unearthed in the "Star" mail service, so called because it is carried by coach or on horseback, by unduly increasing the amounts named in the contracts. The importance of this branch of the service is little understood generally. It penetrates to all the little mining and emigrant camps among the mountains of the far West, and is really the pioneer of civilization to those who seek homes in these far off portions of our land.

Some of them are obliged to be increased suddenly, by the discovery of some rich mine, or other cause, and to enable the contractor to meet the increased expenditure the Post Master General has always had the power to increase the amount for that route, pending the action of Congress, and the Committees in Congress have always confirmed the the Postmaster General's action. Without this authority the service in many cases would stop, causing great inconvenience to the settlements on the route. After looking into the matter thoroughly it is not believed that Congress will alter the present laws governing the "Star" service. General Grant has left the city and is now on his journey South.

PHIL.

Newspaper Jottings.

Mr. J. K. Coffroth retired from the Somerset *Democrat* January 1st.

Harrisburg has a new journal—the *Sunday Herald*. It is a Grant sheet.

The *Flea Bite* is the novel title of a paper published at Newton Hamilton.

The New York *Sun* has an electric light on the front of its building at night.

"How d'ye do?" is the salutatory of a new daily paper recently started in Concord, N. H.

The Lancaster *Express and Examiner* has begun the publication of a Sunday edition.

E. B. Haines, so it is reported, has purchased a controlling interest in the Altoona *Evening Call*.

Mr. G. W. Buckbee has withdrawn from the Elkland *Journal*, and is succeeded by Col. R. T. Wood.

The Sultan of Turkey has portions of the *Scientific American* translafed into Turkish for his own reading.

Frank Hatton, editor and proprietor of the Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*, has been appointed Postmaster of Burlington.

A Pittsburgh editor, says an exchange, puts in an ounce of tobacco for a cud. Chew-rusalem, what a take-in.

The *Monthly Union* says it is reported that McClure, of the Phil'a *Times*, is studying for the Episcopal ministry. That's a huge joke.

The Pottstown *Morning Chronicle* has met with such succes that it will put in a new steam cylinder press and add four more columns to its pages.

Major D. R. B. Nevin, founder and editor of the *Delaware County Gazette*, has become business manager of the Philadelphia *Press* in place of Colonel Edwin H. Nevin.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* has a new plan which gets away with the chromo business. It offers every subscriber who pays in advance a set of silver-plated tea spoons.

Don Carlos is a mighty sensitive man. Because the *Republique Francaise* printed a story about his diamonds being stolen he considers himself slandered, and has fined that journal 300 francs.

The newsboys of New Orleans are bound to be thought of some importance. They have organized a Christain association, an example which should be followed by the newsboys of other cities.

Magazine publishers only want $25 worth of advertising this season for a $4 monthly. We are glad of this; we were afraid they would want the whole paper, "besides the usual monthly notice."—*Middletown Transcript.*

The Canadian postal authorities have requested the postmaster-general to take measures to prevent the forwarding of all publications styled "Police Gazette" to the dominion, and such publications, addressed to Canada, are declared unmailable.

The "Gunmaker of Moscow," says the Lewistown *Gazette*, about which Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is making a big fuss, is an old raked up story, published years and years ago. This exposure by the *Gazette* man will doubtless make Bonner feel mighty uncomfortable.

Charley Smith, the famous fast type-setter, who has for many years held a case on the East Saginaw *Courier*, died of quick consumption on the 19th. It is a typographical tradition that he was one of the fastest compositors in the United States, and could average 1,800 "ems" an hour of solid nonpariel all night long.

A Columbus paper says that the claim to being the oldest editor in Ohio is made by W. H. P. Denny, who has been in the editorial harness for forty-two years, and for fifty years has either been printer or writer upon some paper. He has set type every year since 1820, or fifty-nine years, and his father and mother were both printers.

HART, the colored boy, is now the greatest pedestrian in the world, having beaten the best time of all his competitors. Score one more for the black man.

Poetry.

LITTLE JOE--A CHRISTMAS STORY

'Twas Christmas morn, and little Joe
Stood looking out upon the snow,
With sad and thoughtful face.
His childish brow was knit with care;
Unlike the smile 'twas wont to wear,
It now bore sorrow's trace.

His mother said, "What is it, dear?
Come to mamma, and let her hear
The story of your grief;
I do not like to see you sad
On Christmas day, when all are glad;
Come here and find relief
By telling mamma all your woe:
What is it troubles little Joe?"

'Mamma, I did not mean to be
One bit unhappy—but, you see,
I couldn't help it quite.
I don't feel very good, because
'Tis Christmas day, and Santa Claus
I'm sure has not done right
To give so many books and toys
To all the other little boys,
While I have none at all

'Why, mamma, he brought Charley Spring
A basket full of everything.
There was a rubber ball,
And books and marbles, and a top;
Enough to fill a little shop.

Why couldn't Santa Claus have said,
'I'll carry some to Joe,' instead
Of giving them so many?
If I were he, I'm sure I'd go
To every boy and girl I know;
I wouldn't pass by any.

"I'd give them all a toy or book.
Mamma"—and here the child's form shook
With sobs of pent-up sorrow,
"What makes God give to other boys
A paper, and such lots of toys?
'Tis just one year ago to-morrow,
You say, since God called papa dear
Away to Heaven, and left us here.

Why couldn't he have stayed?
We used to have such lots of fun,
Papa and I—how he could run
When Christmas games we played.

And then the nice, great Christmas tree.
Sometimes I shut my eyes and see
The house we used to live in.
O, mamma, dear, it makes you cry;
Don't, dear mamma, for by and by
Like papa up in heaven,

I'll be a man, and then I'll go
And buy it back, before you know—
And then on Christmas day,
I'll take you, mamma, there to live.
And oh! such presents I will give!

And call in all the little boys,
And give them—oh, such lots of toys,
And if they're poor some money.
O, mamma, 'twont be long to wait;
Kiss me, mamma, for at the gate,
Is little cousin Johnny.

Now, mamma, dear, please do not cry;
I'm going out to play; good bye.
The mother wiped away her tears,
And prayed that in the coming years
Her darling little Joe
Might be as on this Christmas day,
Tender and pitiful alway,
Toward every child of woe.

—*Mrs. K. R. Silles.*

Miscellaneous.

The Assembled Teachers.

The success which attended the thirty-third annual session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute seemed to be prophesied in the large attendance of teachers at the opening and the energy and enthusiasm of the President, Supt. Meyer. Heretofore the borough teachers alone have received the benefit of the opening remarks, but the presence of ninety-two teachers indicated a newly awakened interest on the part of our rural educators, which in itself is an earnest of the growing concern for education in this county.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Promptly at 10 A. M. the president convened the Institute and called on the members to elect a vice-president pro tem. Mr. E. C. Wood was the recipient of the honor. The essentials to the position of roll-clerk—promptness, faithfulness and gentlemanly courtesy—found a worthy holder in the person of Mr. J. R. Van Ormer, of Millheim.

Before beginning the lectures Pres. Meyer gave a short talk replete with good advice. He was glad to compliment the growth noted in educational matters in the county. But teaching as a science is constantly undergoing an evolution. Methods and theories long dominant are now becoming obsolete, and the Institute was the place to gain a knowledge of the latest and most improved developments. He urged them to be prompt in attendance and faithful in taking notes, in order that the impressions made by the most interesting lectures might not be lost. Then, to make light the hearts of the teachers, he stated that the enrollment fee was reduced to twenty-five cents, the payment of which would secure a ticket to the Thursday evening lecture.

After this pleasant introduction that popular instructor, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, took the platform on the subject of "Pedagogics, or the Science of Teaching." The Doctor drew a clear analogy between this and the science of medicine, asserting that the day was not far distant when we would call the school-room experimenter a mere quack, just as the untrained physician. The aim of the science is to give the individual mind the highest possible development, and that teachers should remember that God was not a brick-maker, hence the minds of the children were not all of the same mould. Within the scope of this science came culture, which had reference not only to the bringing out of the mind but also to the development of the body; and to enforce his condemnation of those who strove to make infant prodigies of their children he quoted the saying of Huxley, "That early risers were bright all the forenoon of life, and dull and stupid all the afternoon." At the close of this lecture Miss Crane, of the Shippensburg Normal School, entertained the members with a beautiful song. In winning the favor of the Institute she was not more successful than her friend, Miss Delia Smith, the instructor in grammar and language lessons, who utilized the remaining time in getting acquainted. "In the company of teachers she never felt that she was a stranger;" there was a bond of sympathy between them. As to her work, success would crown it if she could but displace apathy with enthusiasm, suggest some new, tried method, and especially make them feel that the chief end of instruction was the cultivation of thought. Requesting the members to be prompt, the Institute was adjourned to 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The President read the list of tax-gatherers (the publicans and sinners) and after the roll call requested Dr. Schaeffer to resume his work. The subject of spelling was thus brought to our attention; Out of the many thousand words in the English language there were but fifty spelled according to sound; hence, the memory being the main faculty, the work should be done in childhood, when the memory is retentive. As but two senses can be employed—sight and hearing, there are but two methods of teaching, the oral and written; but these must be combined with every branch taught. Spelling should not be an exact test of scholarship; Shakespeare spelled his own name in fourteen different ways; but a boy ought to spell correctly all the ordinary words used in business.

Miss Crane was then called on the subject of music in the public schools, and as a fitting introduction sang two songs much to the pleaure of the members. Music, she asserted, too long had been considered a mere accomplishment, but it is now being ranked as of first value to a school, not only for its aid to other branches, as reading, but as a direct means of disciplining the moral nature.

Miss Smith then followed with a talk on language. "Good English," said she, "is not learned by everlasting parsing, but by correct example." Hence, in giving language lessons the teacher should remember the request of the little crab, "Walk straight yourself and I will follow you." This is not to be made a separate study, but every lesson is to be a languge lesson, bearing in mind that first correctness must be acquired, and then elegance.

Following this talk came an essay by Mr. A. A Hershberger, on the "Indispensables to a Teacher's Success." The gentleman found this not in the power to govern and to instruct, but in a love for the work moulded and controlled by a high Christian purpose. A teacher animated by such a principle would be superior to all methods.

EVENING.

Dr. Shaeffer's lecture on "Pestalozzi, the Martyr of Pedagogy," was pleasantly prefaced with singing by Miss Crane, "The Flower Girl," and the simple ballad, "Someone stole my heart away," exemplified well the artistic and beautiful in music.

The Doctor then showed in a graphic manner the struggles undergone by this great mind in his effort to introduce education among the masses; the methods he pursued, until at last we see the fruits of his labor in the magnificent educational system of Prussia.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The deep interest attaching to the proceedings was only made the more apparent by the large audience that greeted the opening lecture. After prayer by the Rev. Kline, the subject of "Culture" was taken up by Prof. Schaeffer. With each person this had reference to the development of the heart, mind and body, and as conditioning the others; and so first in importance he ranked physical culture. Hence in directing schools we should have regard to that which will promote the health, vigor and strength of our scholars. "Our blood boils when we think of Herod's slaughter of the babies, but how often do we slay our children in badly ventilated school rooms?" The attentive mood which the audience had assumed was not suffered to wane by Miss Smith, who gave her method of teaching language lessons in the primary school. A picture was shown of some children in a boat, with questions to draw out thought and methods of putting these thoughts into words. Composition is thus taught by the writing of narrative stories. General directions, with wise cautions, were given to aid the teachers in their work. This talk was rich in suggestion.

The singing of the beautiful Scotch ballad, "Highland Lasse," by Miss Crane, served as a pleasant interlude, and a fitting introduction to that lady's talk on singing in the primary school. The method to be employed was that of note singing, alternating songs with practices on the ladder and scales. The suggestions were wise, especially so the caution that children should not be permitted to sing loud.

After the close of this profitable talk, Prof. Krise kept the Institute wide awake in a review of important events of the past year. In answering, our legal friend, F. B. Bible, carried off the honors.

AFTERNOON.

The first part of this session was devoted to primary school work. Prof. Krise held the platform during the first half hour in giving a plain, yet excellent, method of teaching geography. The lessons were to be oral, illustrated by objects.

At the close of this talk Miss Crane took charge of a class of children from the Bellefonte schools, and gave a practical demonstration of her method of teaching singing. By a few words well put she gained the attention, and at once started in the lesson. The little ones soon became absorbed in their work, and in a very few minutes were able to sing a song alone, unaided, and yet correctly. The mystery of tones was then drawn out by skillful questioning. The exercise was highly appreciated, and showed far more than words the ability and skill of the teacher. To give additional variety, the president set aside the regular order of business and made room for impromptu speeches from distinguished visitors. Prof. McGee, superintendent from Clinton county, was called on. Cheerily greeting the teachers of his native county, and complimenting them on the success of their Institute, he fixed on the subject of "Teachers' Qualifications," and on this gave a sharp, ringing talk. The evil of low salaries, he thought, could be remedied by this cause, "too many incompetent teachers, and too many incompetent directors." Gen. Beaver then followed in a brief, pointed speech, opening with a pleasant reference to the time when Superintendent Myers "went when he said go," though the tables were turned. The Gen. ranked teaching among the professions, giving it not the lowest but the highest, even the first rank; and in the make up a good teacher must not only possess education, but a native talent for the work, coupled with cheerfulness and an earnest love for childhood. Dr. Hayes, president of Washington and Jefferson College, was then introduced as the lecturer of the evening. The Doctor first exhibited his qualities of wit, and kept the Institute in a merry peal of laughter for several minutes. Suddenly tacking to a serious view, he held almost breathless attention while speaking on the "Qualities of a good teacher," placing as the highest the power to develop the individuality of pupils, without destroying it.

The remaining time was then taken up with a song by Miss Crane, a talk on "Sentences," by Miss Smith, and an essay on "American Literature," by C. C. Zeigler. Miss Smith condensed the memorizing of definitions on the part of children, since by skillful questioning these could be drawn from the child in words of its own. As a caution she stated that children must be taught to feel that "clear, strong and beautiful sentences can only be found by a like mind." The essay of Mr. Zeigler was excellent in composition and full of information. The literature of America he divided into four periods—the Colonial, Revolutionary, Intermediate and National, with a brief *resume* of the writers of each, graphic sketches of their most salient points of character, with appropriate selections.

The audience present during this session numbered not less than five hundred, a good index of the character of the proceedings.

The audience that greeted the evening lecturer, Dr. Geo. W. Hayes, was not what it should have been, considering the reputation of the gentleman and his subject, "Character and Manners." The qualities of wit and pathos are predominating in the Dr.'s make-up, and for a full hour and a half he kept the closest attention on the part of his audience. To report the lecture proper were impossible; it lies in the action of the man, and hence it might only do injustice to what was at once interesting, instructing and elevating.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Although Christmas morning there was so large a number present at the opening that the President felt constrained to commend the teachers for their promptness and good order. The Institute then voted on the question of time and place of holding the next session, and decided on Bellefonte, opening on Tuesday, Dec. 28th, next. The subject of reviews was then briefly discussed by Prof. Krise, in which great stress was laid on their importance as a means for discipline, and for preserving the knowledge acquired. "Exercises paving the way to Grammar," was the subject of talk by Miss Smith. The great amount of nonsense spoken and written on this subject, had resulted in placing language lessons before Grammar and a good teacher before both. The lecturer gave as a newer and more complete definition of Grammar, "The systematic presentation of the parts of speech." The parts of speech ought as far as possible to be taught in sentences, since this is the way in which the child uses them. In answer to a question, the best method of teaching reading was considered to be the sentence (method) beginning with the alphabet, as by this alone the child would acquire a correct pronunciation. At the close of the lecture, Pres. Meyer introduced to the audience Miss M. C. Weld, of Clearfield, who read with great skill the poem entitled "Archie Dean." Rev. D. G. Kline then took the platform with the object, he said, of giving a glimpse of the map of Europe. The principal boundaries were then reviewed, as also the natural land and water forms, with a sketch of noted historical points such as Crimea, and Trafalgar. Though there were several persons yet to be called on, the desires of the Institute were best met in Dr. Schaeffer, who discussed the topic of "School Discipline." He compared it to military discipline, where perfection was only reached in the entire subjection of the parts to one governing will. In applying such discipline, the teacher should see to it that the pupils were physically comfortable, and strive to govern by utilizing their natural instincts of active activity and curiosity, and especially their love of the beautiful.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

While the audience was gathering a resolution proposed by Prof. Krise was discussed and adopted, and a committee appointed to map out a course of reading for the teachers. The committee consisted of the Pres. Superintendent Meyer, and Profs. Wolf, Schaeffer, Gramley, Lieb, Krise, and Rev. Kline. The subject of vocal music was then presented, Miss Crane first gave as her experience that ten minutes each day gave more lasting results with small children than half a day once a week. Also thought the custom of using the key of C a mere habit, since she found children would sing easier and better from the key of F flat, or G. An outline of a complete course on the elements of music was placed on the board, which from its clearness will be of great benefit in practical school work. The most practical talk of the Institute came next on the subject of letter writing, and for the clear and incisive manner in which it was brought out Miss Smith deserves the hearty thanks of all.

The kinds of letters were fixed as three, business, friendly and short, and under each of these heads explicit directions were given as to the kind of paper, pen and ink to be used, and the form and the place of the heading, and the address of the letter and envelope. Miss Smith's labor will not be in vain, if but a few of her valuable suggestions be put into practice. Prof. C. L. Gramley in a short clear talk lauded the virtues of Mental Arithmetic. The action of our School Boards in retiring this study he decried, since in so doing they took from us an excellent aid to discipline. Personal benefit no doubt added to the gentleman's forcible defence of this his favorite branch. The concluding talk of the afternoon on Geography was by Dr. Schaeffer. His best point was the advice to fill out all lessons in this branch with interesting facts of natural history, and above all things to rise above the mere details of a text-book.

THURSDAY EVENING.

For real substance and lasting results no lecture of the course excelled the one of this evening on the subject of "Shoddy," by the Rev. D. K. Nesbitt, of Pittsburgh. The gentleman defined "Shoddy" as the shadow that flits after substance and forcibly delineated this counterfeit in the varied departments of life. In education he found in it a tendency to destroy the individuality of men in fitting all to the same mold. In Literature it exhibits itself in books of musbroom growth and life. To each virtue a specious form was shown, and to set forth true courage he stated that it did not consist in doing daring things under excitement, but in doing common things under difficulties. Though these shams of life sickened us yet there was much that is real. In realizing this he bade us remember

"What's done for sense falls by and by
What's done for God is ne'er forgot."

Though a master of sarcasm the gentleman does not give you the impression that he is misanthropic, on the contrary you recognize in him an honest love for God and humanity, and feel that truth in him has an eloquent defender.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Promptly at 9 a. m., the roll was called, a goodly number being present. A resolution that a permanent committee on printing be created, was carried, and to fill it for the ensuing year the president appointed D. M. Leib, Sallie A. Meek, C. L. Gramley. In the regular course Miss Smith discussed the uses of the pronoun *it* as suited to the work of advanced teachers. The talk was throughout made clear by examples; in the course of it the lecturer severely condemned the diagram system of teaching grammar for the reason that it confused children and wasted much valuable time. Miss Crane then drilled a class of children from the Institute, Dr. Shaffer playing the role of wicked boy. C. L. Gramley as good little boy was placed near the centre and sang———tenor. The work was pleasantly and well done, our musical friends Sallie A. Meek, Rosa A. Wood, Mary L. Nesbit, especially distinguishing themselves. Prof. Raub, of the Central Normal School being present, was called on for remarks. The essentials to success in teaching the Prof. said were the same in all callings. Ability to study and plan for ones self. Hence the teachers were to seek to develop their own individuality. The success of the Quincy system lay in in this fact. They had a superintendent who appreciated individual worth; the bane of our schools is the mere cramming work, they do instead of training the minds of their pupils. This most pleasant and profitable talk closed the morning session.

AFTERNOON.

Immediately upon the opening the committee on election reported the following persons as chosen for the ensuing year. Vice presidents, J. B. Newman, Miss Clara Lukens; secretary, T. W. Barnhart. Committee on permament certificates, H. H. Hershberger, C. L. Gramley, S. F. Jamison, W. A. Krise, E. Hancock. The subject of "The culture of senses" was then discussed by Dr. Schaffer. The need of this culture was made apparent by statistics upon the increase of near-sightedness and defective hearing among students. Its value was shown in the growth of perspective in painting, and the many first-class singers of whom we could now boast. Drawing and kindred studies, and the natural sciences were given as of special value in educating the senses. In closing he exhorted the teachers to so train their pupils that they shall obtain the highest culture in this life, and thus be best prepared to enjoy the life to come. A short talk was given by Miss Smith on "Reading" in which she advised the members to give no time to the simply humorous and witty, but to devote themselves to that which while causing no regrets made them stronger for their work. In closing, she thanked the teachers for their kind attention, and advised them to shun popularity, feeling that life would be well spent if at last they could say: "All about me forgotten save the truth I have spoken, and the good I have done." The lady's talks were marked by an earnest love for her work, and for the good done, not less than for the increased respect given to our calling. We hope that this may only be the first of a long series of visits to the Centre county Institute. Miss Etta Crane then in place of a talk sang for the entertainment of Institute. Her voice was very much admired and not the least benefit derived from her presence was the pleasure of hearing a voice highly cultivated and under excellent control. The remainder of the session was occupied in short talks. Prof. Krise led the way in a laudation of the growth noted in the profession, and the improved means for training afforded teachers. Ex-superintendent Magee deplored the rapid change in the personnel of the profession, and hoped that teaching would be made to rank so high among the professions that men and women would be induced to make a life work of it, and prepare for, and follow it as such. Mr. Heinle surprised us with a neat little speech, urging the teachers to leave the Institute with higher ideals of their work, and to be prepared to do more, and make themselves more effective in their work.

Mr. James Rankin with old time gallantry lauded the new feature of lady instructors, and urged the teachers under stimulus of this example to devote themselves earnestly to some special work, and thus fit themselves for a higher sphere of labor.

Prof. Raub and Superintendent Meyer made good talks on the necessity of training children according to the laws of health and recommended play as superior to all organized exercises. Dr. Schaeffer in a brief talk held up the Bible and Shakspeare as the reference books of the teacher—the one gave him an insight into human nature, the other in delineating the work of the "Great Teacher," was his best book on methods.

The following report of the committee on resolutions was received and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Teacher "who doeth all things well," to call from the school room below to that great school on high, Miss Elizabeth Blakely, one of the oldest teachers in Centre county, and, whereas, we have ever recognized in Miss Blakely a most estimable lady, a peer among teachers, and a noble woman; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father in the hope and expectation that our loss is her everlasting gain, and that she is now reaping the reward of a life well spent in fitting children for the great work in life.

Resolved, That her fair example and pure remembrance leave a record which calls upon us to follow; that the light shed in her path should enable us all to walk in our way.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed along with the proceedings of the County Institute.

Resolutions on the death of Thomas McElroy, for some reason neglected during the Institute, are included in the report.

WHEREAS, God in his wise providence has called from the scene of his earthly labors Thomas McElroy, one of the oldest teachers of this county, and whereas we have ever recognized in him a worthy and honorable member of this profession, therefore,

Resolved, That we yield trustingly to the act of our Heavenly Father, in the hope that He who knoweth all things shall at last make clear the goodness of this act; and while under the rod shall administer to the bereaved friends the comforting influence of divine love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed along with proceedings of the County Institute.

The regular order of business being completed, after the singing of the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. De Long, of Bellefonte, and the Institute stood adjourned *sine die*.

The general opinion expressed on every hand is that in all that goes to make a successful Institute, able, instructors, earnest work, variety of entertainment, Centre county never had one more successful. The leading thought was the necessity of elevating the standard of the profession; therefore let all teachers, directors and patrons work zealously toward this object until Centre county instead of receiving shall give methods for the guidance of other schools.

ACTIVE TEACHERS.

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Miss Rosa Wood,	Miss Annie McAffrey,
" N. McGinley,	" Mary Shrom,
" Lizzie Campbell,	Mr. D. M. Lieb,
" M. L. Nesbit,	" J. H. Wetzel,
" Bella Rankin,	" John Brooks.

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" S. C. Bathgate,	" T. S. Delong.
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Mr. R. E. Cambridge.

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" Ella M. Flack,	" A. M. Butler,
" Annie M. Flack,	" H. J. Henderson,
" Rachel Johnson,	" J. T. Brooks,
" Julia Barnhart,	" Elias Hancock,
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" Gust. Shrearer,	

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Mr. J. E. Wasson,	

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" J. A. Grenoble,	" J. B. Heckman,
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The Maine Question Again.

General attention remains fixed upon the State of Maine. Its Governor justifies the counting out of thirty-eight Senators and Representatives who received majority votes in their district last September, the counting in of twenty-six who did not receive majority votes, and the setting aside of returns from twelve districts—by which acts the Governor and Council have reversed the result of the late election. They have done this unblushingly, although they have a direct personal interest in the issue. Governor Garcelon's re-election as Governor depends upon his success in forcing through this measure of rare iniquity. The official life of the members of the Council depends upon the same contingency. And neither up to this time shows signs of relenting. On the other hand the Council, by the report of its committee, which was printed in Saturday's *Press*, and the Governor himself by his address, maintain the rightfulness of their action, and propose to stand by it. To this course they are impelled both by pride and opinion, by supposed political necessity and by direct personal prospect of benefit and gain.

Governor Garcelon's points are wholly evasive of the real facts. The Constitution of Maine (Art. IV., part ii., section 4) describes the powers of the Governor and Council on the returns in the following words:

The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine returned copies of such list, and twenty days before said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons as shall *appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district*, to attend that day and take their seats.

This is their whole authority over the subject matter. It will be observed that they are simply certifying officers. They are not judicial officers to determine whether an election was legally held; but simply officers to pass upon the returns sent up from the town meetings and to "issue summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a majority of the voters in each district." It is the "voters" who elect—not this Returning Board. The theory of the board, however, is that if the return was not sealed up in open meeting, but otherwise, they have a right of rejection, so that those elected shall not receive a "summons." Their theory is, that if a return be signed by but two names, when three names are required by law, in such case there was no legal return, and the persons duly elected by a majority of the votes are refused a "summons." Their theory, in a word, is, that they were constituted a Manipulating Board, to torture the returns so as to elect their favorites, instead of an honorable and honest Canvassing Board appointed to give effect to the popular verdict. The technicalities so strongly dwelt upon by Governor Garcelon are beneath contempt. He is either a totally depraved man, deserving only the scorn of all decent citizens, or he has been impelled by his interest into the practice of the meanest and basest dishonesty.

The intelligence of the people of the country cannot be misled on this question. It refuses to stultify itself. It demands strict justice. It insists that the Senators and Representatives who were elected by the people shall take their seats. It insists that the State of Maine shall not be stolen by a gang of conspirators who deserve felons' cells rather than places of state. It sweeps aside all pretexts, and demands an answer to the question: Are the men who received "summons" from the Governor and Council the men who were elected by the people? If not, their "summons" is not worth the paper on which it is written. Usurpers must not stand in the places of the chosen of the people. If civil war is to come by reason of this position, let it come. It is a dire alternative, but is better than the loss of public liberty. If the Maine fraud should succeed, a fatal blow would be struck at the security of our elective institutions. The structure cannot survive if the result of solemn and general election is to be deliberately overthrown; and that is the square issue in Maine. Every citizen of every State has a direct interest in its receiving such a solution as will hereafter terrify all conspirators against the integrity of our elections.

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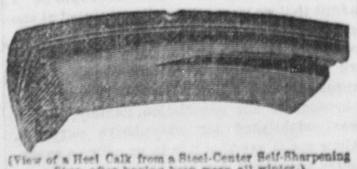

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E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
Office next to Garman's hotel. In Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefotne, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 35 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
"	" Lock Haven		9 40 a m
"	" Renovo		11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg		11 25 a m
"	" Williamsport		2 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven		3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			5 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg		3 35 p m
"	" Williamsport		7 25 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		7 33 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a m
	arr at Harrisburg		12 05 a m
	" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport		12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo		8 40 p m
"	" Lock Haven		9 50 p m
"	" Williamsport		11 10 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		3 50 a m
"	" Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

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7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

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Corner Front and Pine Street,

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ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Zilia Richards, deceased, late of Port Matilda, Worth twp, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. 48 6t*

HUGH ADAMS,
Administrator.
Martha Furnace, Centre Co., Pa.

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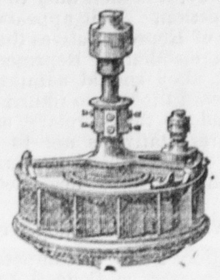

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

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AND

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5 46a812-tf.

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To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all the others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

Charles Downing says: "I consider it the most promising Raspberry before the public, as far as tested."

J. T. Lovett says: "It is the perfect Raspberry."

It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Mo'd's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

Fourth. "Abies Sibirica," one of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kæmpferi. Hardy.

Seventh. Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

Eighth. Seeds of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebb's New Aguilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-tf

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CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

Miscellaneous.

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The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

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THREE LOTS,

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The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

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FAMILY USE.

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PRICE,

$3.00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

36 3m. DANIEL RHODES,
Sept. 5th, 1879. Gen. Supt

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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimer, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

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1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
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Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican County Executive Committee.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, } Secretaries.
CLAUDE COOK, }

District.	*Names.*	*P. O. Address*
Bellefonte, N. W.	David M. Glenn,	Bellefonte
do S. W.	H. H. Benner,	do
do W. W	Wm. Shortlidge,	do
Howard boro'	Joseph Royer,	Howard
Milesburg boro'	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim do	A O Deininger	Millheim
Philipsburg do	Capt Harry Simler	Phil'burg
Unionville do	Dr E A Russell	Fleming
Benner	John P Seibert	Bellefonte
Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside	Wm Stewart, Jr.	Moshannon
College	David Dale	Lemont
Curtin	Warren S Lucas	Howard
Ferguson O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Grove Mills
Ferguson N P	Dan'l M Clemson	Rock Sprg's
Gregg	Robt H Duncan	Spring Mills
Huston	Ira F Davis	Julian Furnace
Howard	D B Pletcher	Howard
Harris	Geo B Jack	Boalsburg
Half Moon	Harry C Love	Loveville
Haines,	Dr P T Musser	Aaronsburg
Liberty	D B Kunes	Blanchard
Miles	Reuben Grimm	Madisonburg
Marion	Capt S H Bennison	Walker
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Patton	Wm I. Furst	Buffalo Ru
Potter O P	Jas C Boal	Centre Hall
Potter N P	W J Thompson	Potters Mills
Rush	John A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	C P Stoneroad	Snow Shoe
Spring	A J Swartz	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	D G Ganoe	Fowler
Union	B W Shibley	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter	Nittany
Worth	Thomas Weston	Port Matilda

Republican Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican County Executive Committee will meet in the office of the Chairman at Bellefonte, on Friday, Jan. 16, 1880, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing two (2) delegates to attend the State Convention at Harrisburg, on February, 4th proximo, choose three (3) Senatorial Conferees, and transact such business as may be properly presented for consideration.

JOHN I. RANKIN,
Chairman.
H. H. BENNER,
CLAUDE COOK, *Secretaries.*

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are requested to send delegates, appointed according to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 M., on the 4th day of February next, to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, to nominate Presidential Electors, to nominate a candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, and a candidate for Auditor General; and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of

F. C. HOOTON,
Chairman State Committee.

SAMUEL F. BARR, } *Secretaries.*
C. L. MAGEE, }

West Chester, Pa., January 1st, 1880.

Decision of the Court.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 3.—The following is the full official text of the unanimous opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court, finished and signed this afternoon, in answer to the questions submitted by Governor Garcelon:

To the Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, Governor of Maine.

Bangor, Jan. 3, 1880.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, have the honor to submit the following answers to the questions proposed:

Question 1—When the Governor and Council decide that there is no returns from a city on which Representatives can be summoned to attend and take their seats in the Legislature, is it their duty to order a new election, or is it competent for the House of Representatives, if it shall appear that there was an election of such representatives in fact, to admit them to seats, though no return thereof was made and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State?

Answer—No authority is given to the Governor and Council, when there is no return, to order a new election. When the seat of Representatives has been vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, provision is made by R. S. C. 4 (section 38, 44, 47,) for the filling of existing vacancies. By these provisions whenever municipal officers, therein mentioned, by any means have knowledge of the death of a Representative elect, or of a vacancy caused in any other way, it is their duty to order a new election. If it appears to the House of Representatives that there was an election of Representatives in fact, they should admit them to their seats, though no return thereof was made to the Secretary of State. A Representative is not to be deprived of his rights because municipal officers have neglected their duty.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL'S POWERS.

Question 2—Is it competent for the Governor or Council to allow substitution of other evidence in place of "the returned copies of such lists" as are provided for in article 4, part 1, section 5 of the Constitution, to enable them to determine what persons "appear to be elected" Representatives to the Legislature by a plurality of all the votes returned?

Answer—This refers to the substitution authorized by the Act of 1877, C. 212. The Constitution calls for a return that is regular in essential forms, and which truly represent the facts to be described by it, but much of the constitutional requirement is directory merely. It does not aim at depriving the people of their right of suffrages, of their right of representation for formal errors, but aims at avoiding such a result. Where the Constitutional requirement has not been fully or has been defectively executed by the town officials, it is in aid of the Constitutional provision to supply the omission or deficiency as nearly and as correctly as may be. Such is the purpose of the Statute. It is competent for the Governor and the Council to allow an erronous return, or one that is informal or defective to be aided and corrected by an attested copy of record, as by statute provided. The subject of the Constitutional provisions respecting elections is to furnish as many safeguards as may be against a failure, either through fraud or mistake, correctly to ascertain and declare the will of the people as expressed in the choice of their officers and Legislature. Hence the requirement that not only shall returns be made on the spot in an open town meeting, but a record of the vote shall be made at the same time, and authenticated in like manner. If by accident or wilful neglect there is an error or omission in the return, what can be safer than to refer to the duplicate statement by the record to correct it? This the statute of 1877–c 212 allows to be done; and, while the language is permissive, it falls within the well-known legal rule that, when public rights are concerned, it shall be construed as mandatory. A command clothed in the language of courtesy is so clothed because it could not be doubted that high and honorable officials would unhesitatingly avail themselves of all legal means to declare the result of an election according to the actual fact in obedience to the fundamental principles of popular Government. The Governor and Council are bound by the statutes. It is mandatory upon them; it imposes a duty to the public that must be performed. Whether the act referred to contravenes the Constitution in allowing oral evidence to be received to show the intention of the voters in casting their votes is another part of the statute which we are not now called upon to consider. If unconstitutional in the latter respect, that would not affect the constitutionality of the other separate and independent provision.

TOWN RUTURNS.

Question 3.—Is a return signed by less than a majority of the selectmen of a town, or the Aldermen of a city, valid, within the requirements of the same section?

Answer—To this question we answer that, while a town may legally elect as many as seven selectmen, a well known practice is to elect only three, and in such cases a return to be valid must be signed by a majority of them, because by no possibility can a less number constitute a legal quorum. But the rule is otherwise with respect to the aldermen of cities. Most of our cities are required by law to have as many as seven aldermen, and none of them, we believe, has less than five. To constitute a quorum it is only necessary to have a majority of the whole present, and a majority of the quorum may do business. Supposing the number to be seven, four would constitute a legal quorum, and three being a majority, that quorum could legally act, although a fourth should refuse to join them, or should oppose their action. Consequently, if a return from a city, having five or seven aldermen, is signed by three of them, it may be a valid and legal return, because only four may have been present, and in such a case three, a majority of those present, could legally act, although the fourth should oppose their action and refuse to join them. When such a return is laid before the Governor and Council they cannot know, and they have no right to assume that the return is not valid. It is the duty of aldermen to be in session and examine ward returns, compare and declare votes, and the duty of the clerk to make a record thereof. From that record, a certified copy of which is returned, the law presumes that a quorum of aldermen was present. The law with respect to a quorum and majorities is correctly stated in 5 Dane's Abridgement 150, and 1 Dillon's Municipal Corporations, Sections 216 and 217. In the latter work, it is said that bodies composed of a definite number act by the majorities of those present, providing those present constitute a majority of the whole number; or, to use Mr. Dane's illustration, if a body consists of twelve Councilmen, seven is the least number that can constitute a valid meeting, though four of seven may act; and, so far as we are aware the law is so stated in substance by all ancient and modern authorities. The rule applicable to such cases is similar to that which applies to our House of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives established by law is 151. A majority, that is, 76 members, constitutes a quorum to do business. If there is actually that number present, and a majority of them—that is, 39 members—vote in the affirmative, a valid law can thereby be enacted, or other business transacted. If less than 76 members are present, then no business can be done except to adjourn, or compel the attendance of absent members. This is a familiar law, and illustrates a principle applicable to aldermen of cities, and shows how and why a return signed by less than a majority of the whole number may be, and so far as the Governor and Council are concerned, is conclusively presumed to be valid. They have no right to go behind the returns.

THE VALIDITY OF RETURNS.

Question 4—In a return by aldermen of a city which does not give the number of votes cast for each person voted for as a member of the Legislature, and does not show what persons were voted for as such members in any one of the several wards of such city, a valid return within the requirements of the same section?

Answer—We are not sure that we comprehend the full scope of this question. Our answer will meet all of its supposed purposes. It is immaterial whether the aldermen return to the Governor and Council the detailed vote of each ward separately, or whether they returned the result of all votes of all the wards for each candidate. Either mode is a satisfactory way of reaching the same result. Substance only is sought for in such matters; nor is it a material matter that, instead of returning all the names of the persons voted for, there is a return of votes as scattering; provided that, however, such votes may be added or subtracted when some candidate or set of candidates appear to be chosen by a plurality of the votes thrown.

The Governor and Council cannot officially know, nor have they the right to ascertain, that the votes returned as scattering were not actual ballots with the word "scattering" written thereon; nor is the election of the candidates to be chosen by a plurality of votes to be detained, because the whole number of votes or ballots may be stated orroneously or not stated at all. The Constitution contains no such requirement, and the statutory provision requiring it is entirely unimportant and impracticable to cases where a plurality of votes elects. It is a well settled rule of construction that where the general terms of a statue embrace several subjects, but are found to be particularly applicable to some of the subjects, and not to the others, it is to be construed as embracing the subjects only to which it is practically applicable.

SOME RETURNS NOT VALID.

Question 5—Are returns from towns or cities which are not attested by the town or city clerk valid within the same section?

Answer—Returns from towns and cities which are not attested by town, plantation or city clerk are not valid.

CAN RETURNS BE REJECTED?

Question 6—Have the Governor and Council a right to reject the returns of the election of members of the Legislature required by the same section from the officers of towns which were not made, signed and sealed up in an open town meeting?

Answer—The Governor and Council must act upon the returns forwarded to the Secretary of State. If they purport to be made, signed and sealed up in an open plantation or town meeting, they constitute the basis of action of the Canvassing Board. The statement of the municiple officers is in every respect conclusive.

CERTIFYING RETURNS.

Question 7—In the return of two persons, purporting to be selectmen of a town, valid and sufficient evidence of the vote of the town when it appears that there were at the time of the meeting at which the election was held but two selectmen of that town?

Answer—When a majority of selectmen are absent from a meeting for election purposes, or, being present, neglect or refuse to act as such, and to do all duties required of them, the voters at such meeting may choose so many selectmen pro tem. as are necessary to complete the number competent to do the duties, R. S., C. 4, Section 20. In case of death or removal of all the selectmen, two would be sufficient and competent to act. But the Canvassing Board are to be governed by the returns. Evidence would not be admissible to prove the fact that there were but two selectmen of the town. The Governor and Council cannot officially know that there are only two.

Question 8—Can a person who i not a citizen of the United States at the time be legally elected or constituted a selectman of a town?

Answer—His acts would bind that town.

Question 9—If a ballot has a distinguishing mark in the judgment of the Governor and Council such as would make it illegal under the statutes, have they the authority to disregard it in their ascertainment of what persons appear to be elected?

The answer is to the effect that when a ballot is received it must be counted.

IT is an appropriate time to reflect upon the character of the Democratic party as it stands revealed by the theft of Maine. While it is a fact that many of the Democratic journals have protested against the crime, it is also a fact that an equal number of Democratic journals—the *Watchman* and *Democrat*, of this place, among the rest—have defended it. Furthermore, not an eminent man in the party has expressed any dissent, and the rank and file of the party are equally silent. The general sentiment of the party may be said, therefore, to be in favor of condoning the crime. Suppose now that this party gains control of the Government by this year's scheme to empty the Treasury, does anybody suppose that a party which stands in silence and allows some of its own members to steal a State will interfere when others of its members seek to rob the Treasury?

FAVORITE TOPICS WITH ANCIENT WRITERS.—It was the seven wonders of the world. These have come down to us embalmed in the eloquence of the poet and historian. One of the wonders of our own time is that great fashion journal—*Andrew's Bazaar*. Six years ago launched on the sea of journalism, where have been so many shipwrecks, to-day with a subscription list of 75,000, it stands pre-eminent, the acknowledged standard of American fashion, absolutely reliable on all matters pertaining to the toilet, superbly illustrated, and brimful of chaste and brilliant literature. *Andrew's Bazaar* was founded in Cincinnati, but the great demand for it in the East has compelled the publisher to establish his main offices in New York, where its fashion, editorial and literary departments are now conducted.

It is published simultaneously in both cities. For one dollar per annum every lady can have this invaluable fashion mentor. Every yearly subscriber is presented free with 50c worth of *Andrew's Bazaar Patterns*; and, notwithstanding these wonderfully low prices, with the January number the publisher will give his new yearly subscribers a supplement sheet of designs worth $10. Every lady should send a year's subscription, or ten cents for a sample copy, to

W. B. ANDREWS, Publisher,
Tribune Building, New York.

THE "DOMESTIC MONTHLY" FOR JANUARY, 1880.—The *Domestic Monthly* for January will be found in every respect appropriate to the season, and abreast with the latest ideas of the best costumers. The colored frontispiece this month presents a handsome reception dress in the popular princesse form, combining the new satin Lyons silk with showy brocade. In ladies' costumes a new close-fitting coat is illustrated and described, and special dresses for the season of social festivities are abundantly suggested in a great variety of forms. Children's costumes are at present models of appropriateness and convenience, as is set forth by several new and admirable designs. Furs and their trimmings, with the decided tendency toward the styles of long ago, are named with a statement of the prevailing prices, and the latest styles in jewelry, trimmings, millinery, coiffures, etc., are fully and intelligen tly reviewed.

In the Literary Department a Christmas tale from the German of Maria Nathusius gives a pleasant glimpse of Holiday life, high and low, in the "Fatherland." Helen Campbell's "Anice: Her Story," is concluded, and in the February number a short serial by Rose Terry Cooke will begin, entitled "Three Times and Out."

A sketch of furs and their history, in the current number, will be found of present interest, and poetry by popular authors, with the regular departments of editorial comment and criticism, make up an attractive, amusing, and instructive number.

A revised list of premiums offered as inducements to canvassers is published in this number. Among them are all the books now in the market and Wm. Holl's superb engraving o, Washington as painted by John Faed, R. S. A.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by Blake & Company, corner Broadway and 14th Street, New York, at $1.50 per year, inclusive of pattern premium. Specimen copies 15 cents.

THE Democratic party seems to be very still about a candidate for President. Are they without hope, or are they so busy devising ways and means to steal the Presidency that they have no time to look about for a man to put into the stolen seat?

Centre County Granges.

At the recent meeting of the State Grange of Penna., held at Bloomsburg, the following report was read by Leonard Rhone, Esq., deputy for this county:

To the Worthy Master and Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry:

In accordance with the requirements of the act of the State Grange I have the honor of herewith submitting my annual report, as deputy for Centre county. The total number of subordinate Granges in the county is sixteen, all of which, with the exception of one, are in active operation, and meet regularly. Eleven of these have halls under their exclusive control, either by owning them or by lease. Four are especially comfortable and attractively furnished with carpets, furniture, pictures and paraphernalia necessary to make a Grange attractive. Five meet in public school-houses. Quite a number of libraries have been started, three of which have obtained a fine lot of books that would be a credit to older societies. Ten Granges have regularly established business agencies, each doing a business of from $300 to $5,000 annually, keeping a small stock of goods on hand by order of the members; but the bulk of the business is done on the order system, or ordered as wanted. Sometimes two or more Granges consolidate their orders to make up car loads, to get the advantages of lower freights on such articles as coal, salt and plaster, of which fifteen car loads were shipped direct to the Granges in our county. These shipments will, no doubt, increase from year to year by a judicious management on the part of Patrons.

During the past year public meetings were held by all the subordinate Granges in the county, the exercises consisting of festivals, music, and addresses upon rural and agricultural topics, as pertaining to the welfare of our people and government. There has been marked improvement in the character of these meetings as compared with former occasions—in some instances two churches, being offered in the same villages and the use of the church organ freely given; the choir cheerfully assisting in the singing. I have never yet attended a public Grange meeting in any locality that we did not meet with a grand success, if the Grange in the locality in a manly, straight forward way, ask for a respectable place to hold their meeting, and put forth a proper effort to make it known among the people, and beforehand prepare good singing, accompanied with instrumental music.

The county Pomona Grange has been equally successful. The four quarterly meetings were well attended, new members were added at each meeting, agricultural topics, co-operation and social science as pertaining to the welfare of the agricultural class were ably discussed. Our place of meeting has been beautifully remodeled to correspond with the design and imagery of our ritual and unwritten work. Having purchased new and elegant paraphernalia and fixtures, the degrees were conferred in all their splendor, giving them an entirely favorable and lasting impression. These degree meetings in our county Grange have proven themselves the most interesting of all, making them a real reunion and social entertainment, and by their unreserved social intercourse, giving the members of the Order an opportunity to make many pleasant and lasting acquaintances that could scarcely be brought about in any other way. In our earnest and laudable desire to better our financial condition through the instrumentality of the Grange, let us not forget that our fraternal and social feelings need culture and refinement, as well as the head and the hands. With the neglect of these will come the downfall of our degrees and ritual, with them the wreck of our much esteemed Order; which would be the deathblow to the hopes of the American farmer.

It is the custom of Patrons, under the auspices of the County Grange, to hold an annual public reunion of all the subordinate Granges in the county. These meetings are attended by thousands. The sixth annual gathering, held on the 25th of September, compared favorably with any of our former gatherings, and was in many respects pleasanter and more social. These large annual county picnics give public character to our Order, and create confidence in the public mind as to the stability and permanency of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company of our county has grown steadily, adding over $250,000 to the company, without any losses during the year. It has property insured in seven counties surrounding Centre. The company foots up nearly, perhaps altogether, $1,000,000; which speaks, we think, very creditably for the management of the company; which has been in operation only a few years and in the most depressed times known. It being an exclusively Patrons' company its growth has been confined to the limits of the Order, we preferring to keep it for the benefit of those who may unite themselves with the Grange, as being a means for strengthening and upbuilding of the Order among the people of the rural districts. We, as Patrons, are often too generous with the privileges and advantages given by our Order, by bestowing these privileges upon those who are fighting us secretly, thereby weakening the bulwarks and strongholds of the Grange.

The Patrons' Live Stock Association of the County Grange, which has been in operation a little over eighteen months, has marketed over fourteen hundred head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the farmers of our county. This has been altogether a new and untried experiment by farmers; but it promises to be of a lasting benefit to our people when once fully developed and established. It has grown out of the necessities of the times and the unjust discriminations against Patrons who took an active part in the Grange. Local dealers, in the madness of their folly, boasted that they would soon crush out the Grange, by passing those who would take an active part in the Order and by leaving their stock on their hands. This was practiced for several years upon active Patrons till, out of sheer necessity, the Patrons' Live Stock Association sprung into existence, and has maintained itself and flourished amidst the greatest opposition and misrepresentation. I admit that we were a little disappointed at the slowness of the introduction of a direct trade with the Granges in the dairy districts, and we are sorry that a misapprehension has sprung up in the East as to the character and purposes of our association, namely, that it was established for speculative purposes. Allow me to say that it is in no sense a speculative enterprise, but an absolute necessity to protect the Patrons in our county, if the Order is to be maintained. There is not a single stock dealer connected with the Association in any way, the capital stock being subscribed by actual Patrons and farmers in shares of five dollars each. There are, perhaps, twelve or fifteen persons that hold from two to four shares in the Association; the balance of the capital stock is subscribed and paid by single shares. We thank you, Patrons in the East, for the patronage received, and for the kindness shown to our special agent, Brother George Dale, whom we sent among you to open the way by a mutual understanding for a direct trade. We still feel confident that we shall receive more encouragement in the near future by actual trade with the Granges in the dairy districts, especially if we can furnish you with as good a grade of cattle, and at as reasonable prices as you can get them from outside dealers; and I feel satisfied that we could furnish you with any kind of stock wanted, either in mixed lots or all of one kind, even at lower prices. We want to deal on the "square," and it can be brought about by a mutual co-operation.

It frequently creates a smile by our Eastern farmers, near our great cities, when we, in the centre of the State, speak of our large farms, devoted to the cultivation of the great staples of wheat, corn and oats, and the raising of cattle and marketing the same. So it does with us in the central part of the State when your Eastern farmers talk of small farms, devoted to the cultivation of vegetable, small fruits, dairying and marketing; yet this only shows the great diversity of the agricultural resources of our State. Your system of farming is no doubt best suited to your part of the State, and so is ours to our locality. To exchange our systems would be neither wise nor economical. This only goes to prove that either system is equally great and important. The diversity only makes farming more profitable and useful, providing we can get those products to the consumer without too much cost to the producer, so as to leave him a sufficient margin of profits for his labors. Fellow-Patrons, can we tolerate in the Grange the wants of so great a diversity in the agricultural pursuits of our State and nation? This is what the Grange tries, as I understand it, by its system of co-operation, to bring about.

The unparalelled success of the Order in our county has engendered prejudice, which has culminated into hatred among those who had speculative trade and the management of public affairs in their own way before the establishing of the Order among our people. By the combination of these traders and lobbyists the mercantile appraisers assessed three of the subordinate Granges with mercantile license, under Class 13, for being engaged in ordering supplies for the members. The subordinate Granges being determined not to be beaten in detail "pooled their issue" under the Pomona Grange, and took out an appeal to the court, employed an attorney had the case argued, but for the want of sufficient evidence on the part of the appraiser the case was postponed. When it came up a second time in court, the mercantile appraiser asked that the case be indefinitely postponed. The Auditor General has declined to interfere or instruct the county treasurer to enforce the collection, so the case is still pending in court and will no doubt be left there to slumber in silence. Had it not been for the County Grange calling a special committee of one from each subordinate Grange to advise what course to pursue, no doubt the Granges assessed would have submitted rather than to incur the expenses singly to contest the case in court, which would have been followed by an assessment of all the Granges in the county.

It perhaps is not out of place to state here that under the statute of Penn'a, any Grange or persons can do any kind of mercantile business to any amount under $1,000 without license; and in the opinion of our attorney the ordering system as pursued by the subordinate Grange, is not liable to license, no matter as to the amount of business.

The educational interests of the Order are much discussed in the county. The short course of lectures on agriculture, proposed by the State College, was discussed at the last meeting of the Pomona Grange, and was unanimously endorsed and recommended to the farmers and citizens of our State; especially those that have not the time or means to pursue a full course of instruction in the college. A strong effort will be made to secure a liberal patronage in this the first endeavor by the college in the right direction to help those who cannot get a more liberal education. Farmers are often unjust to their children by giving those who want to study the professions a liberal and collegiate education, while those who intend to study farming must be content with the education received at our public schools. This appears to me like an unjust discrimination that drives many of our best young men and women from our farms. It is the duty of our Order to educate public sentiment above such gross injustice. We should take advantage of this offer of our worthy brother, the president of the college. All the professions have their schools; why should not the farmer patronize and sustain his own? Many of the faults of inequality to our class lie at our own door.

There are many points that I should like to have touched on, but my report is already too long. You will excuse the many abrupt sentences of mere naked facts without so much as clothing them with a single embellishment.

Taking in the whole field of our district, I think the Grange stronger and more active than at my last report. We have added some new members, but not so many young people as I would desire. The sisters of our Order could bring about this much desired change of enlivening our Granges with the refining influences of the youth of our country. If the sisters would go actively to work, there is not a Grange in the State but would add a dozen or more to their ranks of this much needed material to give life and vigor to our meetings, and a joyous sunshine to all who might come under their pleasant influences.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 just received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors

—If you want to buy a nice ring for your lady love, go to Blair's auction.

A Sharp Woman's Trick.

In London, the other day, a Mrs. Butler went to Mr. Butler's club, asked for his letters, opened them, and commenced proceedings in the Divorce Court. A London journal says:—"Clubs will be forced to order their porters never to give up the letters of a member to any one suspected of being his wife. Half the domestic felicity of matrimony is based upon the bliss of ignorance. From the time of Eve ladies have rendered themselves miserable by gratifying their curiosity. What the apple was in the Garden of Eden a letter ought to be in a club—a thing forbidden to be touched by any one of the fair sex."

AGENTS READ THIS

We want an agent in this county to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. **Sample free.** Address at once SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan. 1 4w

GRAND AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

MAGNIFICENT SILVER GOODS,

NOW IN PROGRESS, AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK AND EVERY EVENING AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS AT LEAST.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Such an opportunity to buy this kind and quality of goods, at your own price, will never. perhaps, occur again. These goods are all FIRST-CLASS,

AND WARRANTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ ALL MY STOCK WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. ☜

COL. RUTHERFORD, of Phila, Auctioneer.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

v12 no1

H. K. Hicks, Hardware, Stoves, Etc.

Imperial, Susquehanna, Keystone and Standard

COOKING STOVES,

—ALL OF WHICH HAVE—

REVERSIBLE TOPS.

☞I AM THE SOLE AGENT.☜

I HAVE TOO MANY KINDS OF PARLOR STOVES TO MENTION ANY ONE PARTICULAR KIND.

☞COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES, AND BE CONVINCED AS TO STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.

H. K. HICKS' HARDWARE.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE McCALMONT FARM in Marion township, Centre County, Pa., including the celebrated iron ore mine at Orphans' Court Sale:

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises by order of the Orphrns' Court of Centre county on

Thursday, January. 29, 1880,

all that messuage or tract of land known as the JAMES A. McCALMONT FARM, located in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., about 1 mile west of Jacksonville, bounded by lands of Wilson Beck, Joseph Long, heirs of John Fattie and heirs of Thomas Huston, embracing about 193 acres, net measure, belonging to and to be sold as the property of James A. McCalmont, deceased. About 150 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation on which are

A Good Mansion House

with wells and cistern, frame barn, and two tenement houses, and fields divided into convenient size, with good fences surrounding. The balance of the land is covered with thriving timber. This farm contains the celebrated iron ore bank known as the "McCalmont Pipe Iron Ore," which is of the best quality; in addition to which there are indications of other ore in the fields which may be washed from the earth in large quantities.

This farm is located in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills, and within three miles of Howard station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, to which the road descends quite all the way;

Persons wishing to view this property before day of sale are invited to call on James S. and Robert McCalmont, who reside on the premises.

Sale will begin at one o'clock P. M.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to paid upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years—the two latter payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest from confirmation of sale.

1 *ts* WM. SHORTLIDGE, Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of FELIX DALE, dec'd., late of College township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them legally authenticated.

The books and papers will be found in the hands of Thomas Dale who will settle all claims and pay all bills.

THOMAS DALE, Lemont P. O.,
JOHN L. DALE, Houserville P. O.,
51-6t Executors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Dec 12, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$270,213.29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	17,113.00
" " other National Banks	2,138.77
" " State Banks and Bankers	11,169.02
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,920.08
Checks and other cash items	1,534.39
Bills of other Banks	1,523.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	275.42
Specie	5,491.50
Legal tender notes	28,210.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Due fr. U. S. Treas. other than 5 per ct. redemption fund.	499.6
Total	$491,372.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	8,046.43
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	79,868.99
Time certificates of deposits	137,628.24
Due to other National Banks	40,825.52
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2.92
Total	$491,372.10

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES, ADAM HOY, JAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.

On 30 Days Trial

We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys, and many other diseases. A *sure cure* guaranteed or *no pay*. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. 1 4t

5,000 GOLD For a case of COUGH, COLD or Asthma that ADAMSON'S **BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure.** Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at **35c.** and **75c. Sample Bottles, 10c.** ☞See that the name of **F. W. KINGSMAN** is blown in the glass of the bottle. Trade supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass. 48-4t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Shoemaker and of Rose Shoemaker, deceased, late of Bellefonte, having been granted the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

ELLEN HARRIS, Administratrix.
1 6t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 11th day of Dec., A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Jan. next, being the 26th day of Jan. 1880, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1880 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
1-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Frederick Houser, Executor, &c., of Daniel Houser, dec'd, among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet all parties interested at his office in BELLEFONTE, on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1880, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where their claims must be presented or they will be debarred the fund.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.
Dec. 12, 1879. 50-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Half Moon township, having been granted the undersigned, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make arrangements for payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY. I. WILSON, GEO. W. FISHER, Loveville,
THOS. W. FISHER, Fleming, Pa.
1 3w*

NEW. UNION CEMETERY—APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to a law judge of Centre county on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1880, under the act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, "The New Union Cemetery," the object of which is to purchase real estate and lay the same out in lots for purposes of sepulture.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Solicitors for Applicants.
1 3t

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Estate of ISABELLA PETTIT, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

MARY L. MACBRIDE, Executrix.
1 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Jacob Goss, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. GOSS.
Rock Spring P. O., Dec. 2, 1879. 49-6t*

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in PHILADELPHIA, on the THIRD MONDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

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ESTRAY.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber on or about the 29th day of November, 1879, one red heifer, with swallow mark cut out of end of left ear, and one red steer with white spots on sides and one white spot on forehead—no ear marks; both supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay the damages and take the same away, or they will be disposed according to law.

GEO. NEERHOOF.
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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Growing European Demand for American Butter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the demand for American butter in this country is growing every day, and the trade seems likely to assume very large proportions. The New York butter dealers connected with the export trade say that a larger number of tubs or packages of butter have changed hands in the market lately than have ever been sold before, the amount paid to American shippers of the article in one week being about $500,000. This butter is bought by agents for dealers in England and on the continent. The reasons given by butter dealers for the magnitude of the traffic are two: First, butter has not been shipped from the United States to Europe and Great Britain so steadily this summer as last summer. Therefore dealers in New York have had to enlarge their storing capacity; and some dealers have had 50,000 to 60,000 packages of butter on hand at one time. Some is spring, some is summer and some is "fall" butter. Enormous ice houses have been made by covering the top floor of the warehouse with galvanized iron, seamed with gutters to carry off water, and then this surface has been packed with tons of ice. The two floors below have been finished after the manner of ice houses, and have, instead of a common flooring, a sort of an open work structure, by means of which the atmosphere, kept at a temperature of 40 degrees, might circulate. In this way June butter is kept through August in as good a state as when it came to New York in the former month. The second reason why the sales of late have been enormously large is that domestic butter in England—that is, the butter produced mainly by Ireland and Scotland—has been thrust upon the English market in a way utterly unprecedented. The domestic producers have formerly held their butter until winter prices came; but since American butter has been largely sent to English markets the home producers found the market broken down in the autumn and winter by foreign products. This year, according to American butter sellers, the Irish and Scotch butter producers have hurried their packages to market to anticipate better prices than winter has brought.

How to Build a Small Ice House.

An ice house simply to keep ice in for summer use may be a very simple affair. If straw is used for filling, the walls should be at least two feet apart. The interstices should be packed tightly, whatever the material used. Straw is one of the poorest non conductors, easily obtained, and sawdust one of the best. If tan bark is used, from ten to twelve inch space between the walls is left to be filled. Two by four inch scantling are securely fastened to bed pieces in two regular lines, and about two feet apart, and for the necessary distance asunder required for the filling material. To these, rough boards are securely nailed. A house twelve feet square and twelve feet high will hold plenty of ice for family use, and for an ordinary family dairy. No ventilation is required except at top, over the ice. The roof may be of boards, and gables may be of the same, with window at each end for ventilation. Doors must be made at one end of the sides or end to allow the ice to be put in, and afterward be closed and filled with tan bark. The bottom must be provided with perfect drainage to allow the water from the melting ice to pass away. The first course of ice may be laid on boards, loosely laid on beams, placed closely enough together to prevent sagging. Pack the ice in perfectly square cakes, as closely together as possible, and even with the plates. Cover with eighteen inches of slough hay, or twelve inches of fine wood shavings, and the ice will keep perfectly. Have no part of the ice house underground. Any competent carpenter should be able to build it.

Bee Notes for January.

At this quiet season, so far as regards the operations of the apiary, it is proper for those who have not introduced the Italians into their hives, as well as those who are about to commence bee keeping, to consider the claims made for the superiority of the Italians over the ordinary or black bees. In the first place, the Italian bees are much more beautiful than the black—a point not to be overlooked in the choice of anything, even if all other qualities are equal. They are more prolific; the queens depositing more eggs than the native. The expert bee keeper can distinguish the Italian eggs by the compactness with which they are stored in the combs. The Italians are more hardy than the natives, venturing out in colder weather, and doing work while common bees remain at home. They, therefore, swarm earlier, an important factor in bee culture—the hives become populous early in the season, thus securing a large working force by the time the flowers are ready for them. As a natural result from what has just been said, the Italians gather more honey than the natives. Again, they work upon plants that the blacks do not visit, which, of course, gives them a wider range for honey gathering. Cases are known where Italians were gathering white honey exclusively, while the common bees were working only on the buckwheat. The Italians are notably fond of the red clover, and will gather much more honey from this plant than the natives, which derive but little from it.

As they are more vigorous than the natives, they are better able to protect themselves, and to defend their stores, being more watchful and swift to discern the enemy. If harshly treated, the Italian is worse to handle than the native. This naturally follows from its superior vigor and more active disposition, but when treated kindly, experience has shown them to be more docile and more pleasant to manage than the others. The honey comb made by the Italians is more compact, and presents a finer appearance than the ordinary comb, the difference being so marked that experts claim that they can tell the kind of bee that produced a given box of honey. The Italians are much longer lived. This has been proved in many cases, and is strongly in favor of the foreign bee. —*American Agriculturist.*

Dampen the Air Now.

We can hardly too often suggest the importance of providing ample moisture in all rooms heated by stoves, furnaces, steam pipes or hot water pipes. There are sound scientific reasons for this, as well as in the results of practical experience. As stated in "Short Notes on Air" above, every degree of heat added to the atmosphere in a room gives it a power of absorbing and secreting moisture. The air in a room 20 by 20 feet and 10 feet high, at 32°, holds secretes about 1½ pints of water. The same air heated at 70°, secretes upwards of two quarts of water, and unless this is supplied, it is hungry for more water, absorbs it from every accessible source, from the furniture, from our bodies, and especially from the breathing organs—the mouth, throat and lungs, leaving them dry and husky. Therefore, every time the air in the room is changed by the admission of fresh, cold air, and heated to 70°, two quarts of water should be evaporated into the room. The strong objections some have to warm air heaters have arisen mainly from this cause. In using furnace heaters we always put into the hot air chamber extra water pans, besides any that are supplied by the manufacturers, and take good care to always have them filled with water. In stove heated rooms there should usually be an evaporating surface of water equal to one square foot for every 12 feet square of flooring, and more if the water is not on a hot place enough to keep it rapidly evaporating. Plants in a room are mainly destroyed, or have a sickly, growth, because the warm air becomes too dry and sucks out the very juices of the plants. The "house plants"—"olive" or otherwise—suffer similarly. In a warm room, a large towel frequently wet wrung so as not to drip, and hung over a chair back near the stove, will make a marked difference in the comfortable feeling and healthfulness of the atmosphere.—*American Agriculturist.*

Home Testimony.

HERE IS MORE OF IT.

The New York *Herald* has been looking over the business that has been annually transacted by the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, and the more the writer considers it the more he wonders at the immense magnitude of its transactions, the great length of its lines, the incomparable wealth, fertility and expansiveness of the sections that it penetrates, and the brilliant future which this gigantic corporation has before it. In collecting the data for its article, the *Herald* finds that the North-Western operates 2,100 miles of road, and reaches almost every important point in northern Illinois, Wisconsin, in northern Michigan, in Iowa, in Minnesota, and runs many miles in Dakota. If its lines were laid eastward from New York they would extend more than two-thirds the way across the Atlantic, or they would reach from the pine clad hills of Maine to the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The *Herald* continues:

Take down your map and trace its routes. Fix your eye on Chicago as a starting point. Westward in nearly an air line you will trace its California line until you reach the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha—here is a single run of nearly 500 miles. Back to Chicago again you look north-west and follow another of its routes through Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, into Minnesota, and on to St. Paul and Minneapolis—this is 400 miles more. Again looking from Chicago you can trace a line through Sparta, Wis., La Crosse, in the same State; Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and north-westward far into Dakota—here we have 625 miles more of road. Again, coming to Chicago, we see two lines running northwardly—one along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland, through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac; thence north through Oshkosh, De Pere, Green Bay and Escanaba, Negaunee, Ishpeming and Marquette—here is another 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport; another from Clinton, Iowa, to Anamosa, in the same State; another from Kenosha, on Lake Michigan, to Rockford, in northern Illinois; and, after all longer lines, we have many short spans to traverse before we have found out all of the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The surprise and admiration that are here manifested by the writer at the colossal transactions of this single railway corporation—the natural offspring and product of the city of Chicago—will find other similar food to feed upon in the great West if he will take the trouble to look about him a little.

THE Democratic Governor and Council of Maine, threw out the returns of the town of Cherryfield because one of the select men who signed them was a foreigner. What becomes of the sovereignty of the people when it can be set aside on so slight a pretext? In another case some ballots were printed on two-leaved paper, and these ballots were thrown out affecting another. In another case the list of voters did not accompany the return, and therefore the return was rejected. In another case some ballots contained the full Christian names of candidates, and others their initials, and in these cases the ballots were counted for two different persons, and "the other man" was returned. In another case some tickets were cast for John T. Wallace, others for John T. Wallace, Jr. These also were counted for two different persons on the ground, as the Governor and Council say, "that we have no legal knowledge that the same person is meant." Not one of these quibbles goes to the point of fairness of the election or casts the least doubt on the purpose of the voter. But they afford conclusive proof that Governor Garcelon and his coadjutors have undertaken to perpetrate a political crime which will consign their names to infamy. Nothing in the previous political history of the country compares with it in atrocity, and nothing affords its justification or precedent. It is its only parallel.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Dec. 25, 1879.

It looks as though the Maine infamy was troubling the Democrats more than it is the Republicans. They are getting very nervous about it here, and advising their Maine friends to back out of the job. The Republicans will find means to make them back out of it if they don't voluntarily.

It is thought by many members of Congress that the public debt can be refunded in future at a rate of interest as low as 3½ per cent. An effort will be made to enforce this view by legislation.

The Revenue officers are still having much trouble enforcing the laws in the South, and evidences are coming here every day of the lawlessness prevailing there. And yet Democratic congressmen krate continually about the peaceful and law-abiding character of their constituents.

Notwithstanding Senator Voorhees resolution to "investigate," the exodus is spreading in the South, and among a party which recently passed through here, are a number of families from the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va. On being questioned they declare their reasons for leaving to be their inability to obtain a living there by reason of extortions, abuses, and oppressions under which they are compelled to live. This is exactly what Senator Windom so ably impressed upon the Democrats of the Senate in his speech, and the country will believe him.

This is Christmas, all the Departments are closed. Congress has flown, and sourses of news are dried up, so I should be excused for a short and meagre letter. Christmas season is a lively one socially, and everyone else gives way to jolification.

PHIL.

If any one's last crop of corn was not as good quality as desirable, and a neighbor or distant friend has some better sort, make it a business to get some of it for seed, now, and have it ready when the day of planting comes. In selecting, note the time of ripening, size and number of ears on stalk, size of stalk, quality of grain, and all other important points.—*Amr. Agriculturist.*

A young man went into a florist's store the other day to buy a rosebud for his affianced. Seventy-five cents was the price asked. "Will it keep?" inquired the young man. "Oh, yes; a long while." "Then keep it."

"Who can say that I am not a good man?" asked a tramp of a citizen this week. And then he continued: "Whoever saw me break the blessed Sabbath day, as some men do, by working on it?"

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher is responsible for the following bit of advice: "If your wife objects to kissing you because you smoke, simply remark that you know some girl who will. That settles it."

A visitor to Queen Victoria has to be announced by five different persons, and there is no chance, says the *Free Press*, to catch the old lady at her patchwork and the floor all littered up.

A weekly paper down in Indiana calls up the firemen of the town to organize, harmonize, realize, sympathize, temporize and tranquillize. In the meantime, who will put out the fire?

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1880.

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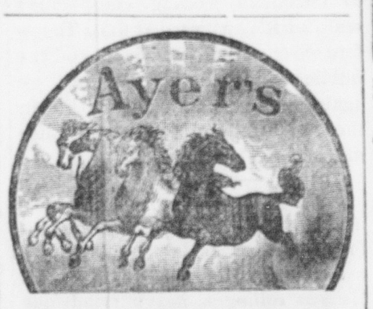

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—If you want to buy a nice watch, go to Blair's auction.

—Wilkesbarre had a firemen's parade on New Year's day.

—The last day of 1879 went out booming with sleet and rain.

—Leap year has dawned. Now, girls, come on with your spunk.

—The weather of late has been more like April than frigid January.

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—Silver and gold goods bought below par, at Blair's auction, every afternoon and evening.

—Clergymen will have an extra dose in February. There will be five Sabbaths in that month.

—The holidays are over, and school children reported for duty again on Monday morning.

—Sleighing was good on New Year's day, and frisky steeds were flying about in all directions.

—"Harrisburg Telegraph Year Book" is the title of a neat little manuel just received at this office.

—1880! Patrons, friends, enemies—we wish you all a year of happiness, crowded chuck full of prosperity.

—The members of the Coleville Sunday-school were entertained with a royal supper on Tuesday evening last.

—The Altoona *Tribune* begins the new year with a new dress of type throughout, and looks bright and neat.

—The Mountain City Band enlivened our streets on New Year's afternoon with some of their excellent music.

—Twenty converts is the result of the labor at the African M. E. church during the late revival. A good harvest.

—A. R. Agnew, the tobacconist, has been improving the looks of his establishment with fancy wall paper. Nothing like style.

—The Bush House was crowded to overflowing during Institute week. Teachers know where to go to appease their appetite.

—We saw one man, who "swore off" with great solemnity on New Year's day, trying to brace up Charley Glenn's photograph car Monday night.

—A Chester county farmer distributed five hundred turkeys to his friends on Christmas day. We'd like mighty well to know who cabbaged ours.

—It seems mighty discouraging, after traveling about two or three months and living on the fat of the land, to come down to cold gruel and hard-tack.

—Two Johnstown girls have been sent to the western penitentiary, the first females ever sent to an institution of that kind from Cambria county. For shame, Cambria!

—A snow slide from the roof of the Bush House made things lively about that establishment one day last week. A broken skylight was the amount of damage done.

—A man by the name of J. H. Mitchell, a flagman, residing at Millville, was instantly killed at Blairsville Intersection, a week ago Monday morning by being run over by cars.

—An Allegheny street miss had her choice between a pound of chewing gum and a pair of seal skin mittens for a Christmas gift. We regret to say it, but she straightway puckered up her mouth and reached for the gum.

—A loud, rumbling noise startled the people in the vicinity of Humes' block on Thursday of last week. Men looked nervously over their shoulders, women screamed and huddled themselves up in the door steps, and horses snorted, reared and pranced. Terrible time, and all on account of a snow slide from the bank building.

Entertainment at the Wigwam.

One of the most pleasant entertainments that has taken place in Bellefonte for some time was that given by the Presbyterian congregation at the wigwam last Friday evening, it being a children's festival, a jubilee meeting and an anniversary meeting of the W. F. M. S., all in one.

THE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

was, to the young folks, *the* event of the evening. Nearly all the members of the Sabbath-school were present, dressed in their brightest colors, and with happy and expectant faces. The exercises were opened by the singing of "Old Hundred," by the choir, after which Superintendent Beaver made a few remarks to the children, in which he said that he expected them to conduct themselves as becoming little ladies and gentlemen, and they showed, by their quiet and orderly conduct, how much they appreciated the good opinion of their superintendent. After more music by the choir and prayer by Rev. Laurie the children were waited upon by their teachers from tables loaded down with all kinds of cake, fruit and confectionery. After their appetites had been appeased the children were dismissed to depart to their several homes, and if we may judge by the smiles on their faces all were well pleased with their treat.

THE JUBILEE MEETING,

over the liquidation of the church debt, came next on the programme. Sometime was taken up in speech-making and discussing the project of erecting a new building for the use of the Sunday-school. Gen. Beaver opened the meeting with a brief speech, and was closely listened to, as he always is. Revs. Laurie and Crittenden, and Messrs. Rankin, Furst and Spangler followed with three-minute speeches, congratulating the society on being free from debt and able to say "our sanctuary is our own."

THE W. F. M. S. ANNIVERSARY.

The W. M. F. Society occupied the balance of the evening in celebrating their 4th anniversary. This part of the entertainment was considered the crowning features of the evening's festivities, especially by the members of that society. General Beaver read an excellent report of the doings of the society during the year, which contained a great deal of interesting information. Other reports and communications were read of an equally interesting nature. The whole congregation was invited to be present at this meeting and partake of the good things prepared by the ladies of the society, and as everybody had unbounded faith in their ability to provide a bountiful and luxurious feast, there was a full attendence. A long table was extended across the upper end of the building, from which was served to the audience tea and coffee, sandwiches, cakes, of all kinds, fruits, confectionery, etc., and the rapid manner in which the eatables disappeared, was proof enough of their quality. This was one of the most interesting meetings in the history of the society, and was very much enjoyed by those who were present. At the close of the entertainment a large quantity of cake, which was left over, was sold at auction, Mr. Myers, of the Bush House, being the largest purchaser.

—On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., Mr. Simon Harper, of the firm of Harper Brothers, of this place, was united in marriage with Miss Maggie, daughter of Jesse Klinger, Esq., at the latter's residence on High street. Rev. J. F. Delong, of the Reformed church, performed the ceremony. Mr. Harper is a very pleasant gentleman, an energetic business man, and stands well in the community in which he lives. With the bride we are not personally acquainted, but feel sure that Mr. H. has made an excellent choice, and one which he will not have cause to regret in after years. We wish them much happiness, and that their future may be bright and prosperous.

—Once in a while a tramp slips into town and prays upon our citizens, notwithstanding it is an offense punishable with imprisonment. A specimen "brick" called at a house on Spring street last Saturday, and after telling a pitiful tale of hunger, was given a slice of warm bread and butter. Then he went out onto the street, threw the bread over a fence and begged a chew of tobacco of the next man he met. Nothing but roast beef and sponge cake for him.

—If you want to prosper throughout the new year, begin it by settling with the printer. An Erie man settled his account with the printer at the beginning of last year, and in less than six weeks discovered a nickel mine, besides being appointed street commissioner. Nothing like it.

The Stage on Christmas Night.

Although nearly two weeks have elapsed since the occasion which gives a caption to this article yet its memories are fresh, and one often still hears favorable comments. To say that the entertainment in its entirety was a success will be but to add to like opinions already expressed by our contemporaries as well as by all who attended.

It will be needless to speak in detail critically, for though of course some parts elicited more enthusiasm than others, the whole was without a marring feature. The tableaux, though a less prominent feature than on former occasions, added pleasantly to the variety of the programme It was remarked that the representatives of camp life in one of the much praised tableaux *vivant* were very unsoldierly in the brevity of their potations. The cantata of "Red Ridinghood" was especially enjoyed by the little ones who all find such pleasure in fairy-tales, and stories of monsters of the wood. The little fairies in their stage maneuvres showed how successful had been the work of training accomplished by the seemingly exhaustless patience of Mrs. Love, the presiding genius of the evening. It will excite the jealousy of none, we think, if we accord to the gentle little impersonator of Red Ridinghood the place of the "star" of the evening. If she charmed her audience as much as she did the strangely human soul of the fierce creature who was to devour her, then her triumph was complete. The temperance drama, "The Bridal Wine-cup," was very impressive. Miss Walters, of Lock Haven, was the central figure in this, and she played her part well. The lady possesses dramatic talent and elocutionary powers in no mean measure. The boys who twice appeared in rags and tatters won immediate and great popularity with their audience. Of the music contributed by the orchestra we only need to say that this was quite equal to any former efforts of the company.

So many were unable to obtain seats the first evening that the programme was by request brought out again the following night, when a fair though not large house attended. It may be said that this entertainment was a success every way—profitable to the Baptist church, creditable to those who took part, and pleasurable to all who listened.

—After an absence of three months, during which time we have seen the sun rise and set in six States of the Union, mingled with all sorts of people, and met with various adventures, we have again got back into our old chair, sharpened up our quill and are ready for the question. But the shriek of the car whistle, the clanging of bells and the hum and rattle of ponderous machinery still rings in our ears, and our endeavors to chronicle passing events may seem a little awkward at first. Therefore we trust that our friends and the public will bear with us until we again become familiar with life in the sanctum and get settled once more in the harness.

—Mr. Philip Gross, who resides near the car works, met with a painful accident on Friday last at Mann's axe factory, where he is employed. He was rolling a heavy grindstone into the shop, with the aid of a lever. Whether it was the weight of the stone or a flaw in the iron we did not learn, but the lever broke, causing the stone to fall back upon Mr. Gross, striking his leg and glancing down to his foot, which member was severely mutilated, though no bones were broken.

—If business or pleasure calls any of our readers at anytime to Lock Haven we hope they will think enough of their bodily comfort to stop at the Fallon House, the most centrally located hotel in the city. If you want to see a hotel run to perfection, call at the Fallon and mine host Jack or the gentlemanly "Judge" will show you how it is done.

—Lock Havenites have a skating-rink as well as we. Messrs. Rhen and Abrams conduct one in that city, and it is very popular. It seems to us that the skaters down there are just a little ahead of our rollerists.

—The editor of the Huntingdon *Journal* pokes his head out of his nest to say that he pities the poor, lone male population this year, from which we infer that he got scooped in on leap year.

—R. M. Magee, Esq., bought a silver pitcher at Blair's auction, last Monday evening, for nine dollars, the retail price of which was $17.50.

Homer D. Cope at the Court House.

A better pleased or more highly satisfied audience never assembled in the Court House than that which greeted Homer D. Cope on New Year's night. Considering Mr. Cope's popularity and the good impression he made when here one year ago, we had hoped and expected to see a crowded house, but regret to say there were quite a number of vacant seats in the rear of the building. Still there were enough present to pay all expenses, and if the attendance was a little slim, we doubt if the talented gentleman ever bowed before a more appreciative audience. The programme presented was lengthy and varied, containing selections both of a serious and comic nature, and were all equally well rendered. "The boy's composition on a Horse," by Sol. Russell, and "Buck Fanshaw's Funeral," by Mark Twain, kept the spectators in an uproar, and showed to good advantage the lecturer's powers of mimicry. "Revenge," a poem by Tennyson, and the "Burning of Pemberton Mill," by E. S. Phelps, were delivered with a great deal of feeling and spirit, and causing a breathless silence to hang over the audience. By special request Mr. Cope favored the audience with one act of the affecting drama, "Damon and Pythias," which he rendered here a year ago to a well-filled house.

Mrs. Love's celebrated orchestra was present, and it is entirely unnecessary for us to say that those present were treated to some very excellent selections during the intermissions. We hope that Mr. Cope's hosts of friends and the public generally will have an opportunity of again listening to him at no distant day.

Personal Pickings.

Miss Sally McGinley visited friends in Lock Haven and Dunnstown last week.

George O. Boal, of Philadelphia, was at home on a visit during the holidays.

Mr. J. L. Leathers, of Unionville, has arrived home from his tour through the west.

Mr. Joe. Brockerhoff intends leaving this week for a two or three months visit in the Quaker City.

Mr. Alexander Scott, of Pittsburgh, has been visiting his daughter in this place, Mrs. John P. Harris.

Mis Emma Saltsman, of Lock Haven, spent several days in town last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings.

Mr. John Potter, from Iowa, has been visiting relatives in this neighborhood. Mr. P. is a brother of Mrs. C. T. Alexander.

Mr. Ben. Schroyer popped into town Saturday night and spent Sunday with his parents. Ben has not had a proposal yet, but is hopeful.

Miss Maggie Armitage, one of Huntingdon's accomplished daughters is visiting at Mrs. Lawrence Brown's. Some of our young men are immensely taken, we hear.

Mr. Edward McGinley, of West Union, Iowa, oldest son of Daniel McGinley, Esq., of this place, has come home to spend several months after an absence of five years.

Miss Frances Ardell, a very pleasant young lady from the Empire State, and niece of Mrs. John Ardell, of this place, has been spending several weeks with friends and relatives in this locality.

Mr. Charles Schroeder, the agreeable young law student studying with D. S. Keller, Esq., is spending a few days at his home in Reading, and no doubt making glad the hearts of some of Reading's fair damsels.

—Frank P. Blair, jeweler, is selling out his immense stock of fine watches, jewelry, and table ware, etc. The sale commenced last Monday afternoon, and we learn that fine goods went at very low figures. Two fine watches were sold Monday evening at ruinously low prices. Mr. Blair, however, is determined to sell the goods at prices that suit customers. He has a large stock amounting to upwards of fifteen thousand dollars in value, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder. Such a chance as this to buy such goods at your own prices never before was offered to the people of Centre county. Nothing else can happen but that Mr. Blair will lose money, but he says the goods must go at whatever sacrifice, as he is going to completely remodel his store, and must get rid of his stock.

—The Centre county Pomona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet at Centre Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 20. There will be three sessions—10 A. M., 1:30 and 7 P. M.

—If you want to buy a nice silver table service, go to Blair's auction every afternoon and evening. The goods are going at a great sacrifice.

Congregational Meeting.

The yearly congregational meeting of the Presbyterian society was held on New Year's day, at the church, and was largely attended. John B. Linn, Esq., was made chairman and C. F. Cook Secretary of the meeting. Rev. Crittenden was called upon to offer prayer, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with. An interesting report of the Treasurer. E. C. Humes, Esq., was read, which showed a very gratifying condition of the finances of the church, the entire indebtedness, together with its current expenses, amounting to something like $3,400, having been paid, and the church enters upon the new year with a balance in the treasury and its pastor paid up to the present time, an event, we are informed, which has not occured before in the long period of seventy years. The future of this church, as will be seen by the above facts, looks bright and prosperous, and the society is to be congratulated upon its good fortune.

The report of the trustees, through their chairman, Adam Hoy, Esq, was likewise favorable. John P. Harris was re-elected trustee, and John B. Linn, Esq., was elected to fill the place of W. M. Holmes, whose time had expired.

Our generous-hearted townsman, James Milliken, Esq., who is always engaged in some worthy enterprise, was present at the meeting, and improved the opportunity by presenting to the church a very handsome Bible, for pulpit use, accompanying the gift with a neat little speech, which was responded to by Rev. Laurie, Adam Hoy and John B. Linn, Esq's. The congregation also extended to the donor a unanimous vote of thanks.

Grand Reception at Eagleville.

On the 11th of December Rev. W. A. Ridge, pastor of the Liberty Baptist church, at Eagleville, and who has resided and preached there for over sixteen years, and who, more than a year since, buried nearly all his family, including his wife, was again united in marriage to Mrs. Annie E. Shank, at Julian Furnace. The bride was the widow of Wm. J. Shank, who lost his life in a railroad wreck near Renovo. A large assemblage of invited guests were present including almost all the Baptist deacons in the valley and their wives, to witness the ceremony performed by the Rev. B. B. Henshey, of Sunbury, an old friend of the bridegroom. Everything moved off pleasantly; the dinner especially, prepared by Mrs. Austin, sister-in-law of the bride.

On the 16th ult. the reverend and his pleasant wife landed at his residence in Eagleville, when, to their surprise, they found their house crowded with people. Members of all the denominations of the place were present taking part in the reception. The cheers, the well wishes and congratulations of the crowd made glad the hearts of the newly-wedded pair. After the greetings were over all were invited to a large hall, where a bountiful dinner of all the substantials and delicacies the market afforded was in waiting. After an eloquent and appropriate prayer by Deacon Courter, the work went bravely on. It was in all probability the best reception ever given in Eagleville. The warm and hearty reception given the bride by the sons and daughters of her husband will not soon be forgotten by her. The usual serenading by the Eagleville band was not neglected.

We are authorized by the reverend and his accomplished bride to tender their warmest thanks to the good people of Eagleville for the kind and sumptuous manner in which they were received, and trust the impressions made on all sides will be lasting. WELL WISHER.

[We are requested by the writer of the above to add a request that Clearfield papers will copy.—ED.]

—The ball given by the Logan hose company on New Year's eve was a pleasant and successful affair. There was a good attendance, and as the best of order was maintained, everybody enjoyed themselves. The music was furnished by Smith's orchestra, which organization always gives satisfaction. The old year was ushered into eternity with a grand march, and the birth of the old year hailed with three rousing cheers. John Sourbeck was general superintendent, but we didn't hear whether he "speechified" any on this occasion or not.

—Public meetings will be held at Progress Grange, Centre Hall, Saturday, Jan. 10; Victor, Oak Hall, Tuesday the 13; Excelsior, Patton Twp., Wednesday, the 14th; Half Moon, Stormstown, Thursday Jan. 15; to which the public are invited. We will announce further meetings in our next issue.

A Pleasant Surprise.

MR. EDITOR:—The injunction is—"Render therefore to all their dues." "Know to whom honor is due." It is meet therefore, that the people of Buffalo Run Presbyterian church and the vicinity, should have this honorable, public mention. That on Dec. 19th they gave their minister and his family a very pleasant surprise. On the afternoon of Friday, there arrived at the Milesburg parsonage, four gentlemen and three spring wagons—the wagons filled with nearly all the necessaries of life. After pleasant congratulations, the gentlemen carried the contents of the wagons into the kitchen, the cellar, the stable, etc. It was surprising to see the quantity of good things they had gathered up—flour, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, apples, beef, ham, butter, lard, sausages, dried fruits, apple butter, jams, turkeys, chickens, etc. After this they gathered in the sitting room and spent sometime in agreeable conversation. All these things are worth much for their intrinsic value, but the kind feeling they express is worth incomparably more. May they and their's realize that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." W.

—At a meeting of the Logan Fire Co., held Tuesday, Jan. 1st., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, H. D. Yerger; Vice President, William Long; Treasurer, Charles Heisler; Secretery, William T. Hillibish; Chief, John D. Sourbeck; 1st assistant, John Dawson; 2d assistant, Daniel Witzoskey; 3d assistant, William McQuillin; 4th assistant, Geo. B. Dolan; Plugmen, J. C. Brachbill, Richard Haupt.

—It has been rumored that it is my intention to take a partner into my business in the spring. I take this means of informing all my friends and customers that such is not the case, and I do not anticipate any change in the firm whatever.

Respectfully,
H. K. HICKS.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE.

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel,* and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.

J. L. BROWN, M. D.,
Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, } 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—ERTEL.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Bellefonoe, Dec. 25, 1879, by Rev. S. E. Furst, Mr. Jacob M. Shaffer, to Miss Sarah A. Ertel, both of Zion, Centre county.

ZIMMERMAN—MARTIN.—At Jacksonville, Pa., Dec. 25, 1879, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. Henry E. Zimmerman and Miss Jennie L. Martin.

RIDGE—SHANK.—At the residence of Owen Austin at Julian Furnace, on Thursday, Dec. 11, by the Rev. B. B. Henshey, of Sunbury, Rev. W. Ridge and Mrs. Annie E. Shank, of Julian.

Clearfield papers please copy.

KREPS—McEWEN.—At the house of the bride's mother, Fleming, Pa., by Rev. J. B. Shaver, on the 24th ult., Mr. Harvey Kreps to Miss Coad McEwen, both of Fleming.

STOVER—HULL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Zion, Dec. 25, 1879, by Rev. R. Young, Mr. Samuel W. Stover, and Miss Susan E. Hull.

SOHR—WISE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Zion, Centre county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1880, by Rev. R. Young, Rev. J. J. Sohr, of Lock Haven Mission, Central Penn'a Conference, Evangelical church, and Miss Emma D., only daughter of David and Elizabeth Wise.

Along their path of wedded life,
May love strew thornless flowers,
And earth's rude sorrows—care and strife,
Ne'er mar love's peaceful hours.

While friends sincere, a love-bound band,
Ask blessings to be given,
May mercies from a father's hand,
Attend their path to heaven.

J. W. M.

The Markets.

January 6, 1880

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 45
Amber wheat	1 45
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	4
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	10
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel	55
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	15
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	